# *The* VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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*AN ACT for eſtabliſhing a BANK in the City of Richmond.*

PASSED Dec. 28, 1792.

SEC. 1. WHEREAS it is conceived that well regulated banks tend greatly to the advantage of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures: *Be it therefore enacted*, That a Bank ſhall be eſtabliſhed at the city of Richmond, to be called the Bank of Richmond, the capital ſtock whereof ſhall not exceed four hundred thouſand dollars, divided into two thouſand ſhares, each ſhare to conſiſt of two hundred dollars, and that ſubſcriptions towards conſtituting the ſaid ſtock, ſhall on the firſt day March next, be opened at the city of Richmond, under the ſuperintendance of James M'Clurg, John Marſhall, William Fouſhee, John Harvie, James Heron, Anthony Singleton, Nathaniel Anderſon, John Hopkins, Robert Gamble, and George Pickett; at Norfolk, under the ſuperintendance of Thomas Newton, junr. John Kearnes, George Kelly, James Taylor, Robert Taylor, Donald Campbell, Moſes Myers, Willis Wilſon and James Young; at Peterſburg, under the ſuperintendance of Thomas Griffin Peachey, James Campbell, Joſeph Jones, Robert Bolling, William Barkſdale, Archibald Gracie, David Buchanan, Joſeph Weiſeger, & John Grammer; at Frederickſburg, under the ſuperintendance of Robert Patton, Fontaine Maury, James Summerville, Stephen Lacoſte and William S. Stone; which ſubſcriptions ſhall continue open thirty days, at the expiration of which, the books containing the ſame, ſhall be ſhut, and if more than three hundred ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed, either at Norfolk, or at Peterſburg, or Frederickſburg, the perſons herein appointed at each of thoſe places reſpectively to ſuperintend the ſaid ſubſcriptions, ſhall ſtrike from each perſons ſubſcription in equal proportion, ſo much thereof, avoiding fractions or parts of ſhares, as will reduce the whole ſubſcription at ſuch place, to three hundred ſhares, and the books containing ſuch ſubſcriptions ſhall, together with the money paid in conſequence thereof, be immediately ſent to the perſons herein appointed to ſuperintend the ſubſcriptions at the city of Richmond. And provided the ſubſcriptions made at the city of Richmond, ſhall exceed eleven hundred ſhares at the expiration of the aforeſaid ten days, adding thereto ſo many ſhares, as may be unſubſcribed at Norfolk, Peterſburg, or Frederickſburg, ſo much ſhall be ſtricken therefrom, as will reduce the ſame to eleven hundred ſhares, beſides the ſhares which may be unſubſcribed at any other place; and provided the ſums ſubſcribed within the ſaid ten days, ſhall not amount to two thouſand ſhares, the ſubſcription at Richmond ſhall again be opened as ſoon as the perſons appointed to ſuperintend the ſame, ſhall have opportunity of examining and aſcertaining the deficiency, and ſhall continue open until the full amount of two thouſand ſhares ſhall be fully ſubſcribed; and if any perſon when the Richmond ſubſcription may be opened the ſecond time, ſhall deſire to enter his name as ſubſcribing to the eſtabliſhment of Norfolk, Peterſburg, or Frederickſburg, it ſhall be lawful for him to ſubſcribe accordingly, on the ſaid Richmond books, placing the name of the town of which he deſires to become a ſubſcriber, againſt his own name on the ſaid ſubſcription, & in ſuch caſe, the ſaid town ſhall receive the ſame benefit therefrom, as if ſuch ſubſcription had been made at ſuch town, whilſt the books were there kept open.

SEC 2. The ſums ſubſcribed as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver in the following manner, viz Every ſubſcriber ſhall at the time of ſubſcribing, pay twenty dollars in ſpecie for each ſhare by him ſubſcribed, to the perſon or perſons appointed by this act to take in ſubſcriptions, and that the remaining one hundred and eighty dollars for each ſhare, ſhall be paid to the preſident and directors of the bank elected agreeably to this act, as follows; forty dollars as aforeſaid by every ſubſcriber, for each ſhare ſubſcribed by him, within thirty days from the election of the ſaid directors; forty dollars as aforeſaid, by every ſubſcriber for each ſhare ſubſcribed by him, in ninety days from the election of the ſaid directors; fifty dollars as aforeſaid, by every ſubſcriber, for each ſhare ſubſcribed by him, in one hundred and twenty days from the election of the ſaid directors; and the remaining fifty dollars as aforeſaid, by every ſubſcriber, for each ſhare ſubſcribed by him, in one hundred and eighty days from the election of the ſaid directors.

SEC 3. If any ſuch ſubſcriber ſhall fail to make any of the future payments, he ſhall forfeit the ſum or ſums by him before paid, for the uſe of the bank, and ſhall alſo forfeit his right to his ſubſcription, and the preſident and directors ſhall ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch forfeited ſhares, for the uſe and benefit of the bank.

SEC. 4. Every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to vote by himſelf, his agent or proxy appointed under his hand and ſeal, at all elections in virtue of this act, and ſhall have as many votes, as he has ſhares as far as ten ſhares, and not more than one vote for every five ſhares thereafter.

SEC. 5. Every ſtockholder may ſell and tranſfer his ſtock in the ſaid bank, or any part thereof, at his pleaſure, not being leſs than one complete ſhare or ſhares, the tranſfer being made in the bank books, in the preſence and with the approbation of the proprietor or his lawful attorney, and ſuch purchaſer ſhall be entitled to all the rights which the original proprietor enjoyed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That as ſoon as four hundred ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed, the perſons hereby empowered to take in ſubſcriptions, or any four of them, may call a meeting of the ſubſcribers at the city of Richmond, after giving notice thereof four weeks ſucceſſively, in at leaſt one of the Richmond News-papers; and the ſubſcribers aſſembled in conſequence of ſuch notice, ſhall chooſe by ballot, from among the ſubſcribers, by a majority of votes, of ſuch as ſhall be preſent, or by proxy, twenty directors for the term of one year thereafter. and on the ſame day annually for and during the continuance of this act, a like election ſhall be made; and in caſe of refuſal, death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of this commonwealth, of any director, the remaining directors at their next meeting, ſhall elect by ballot another perſon qualified as aforeſaid in his ſtead, for the reſidue of the year. The directors, or any eleven of them, ſhall at their firſt meeting after every general election, elect by a majority of members preſent, by ballot, from among the ſtockholders, a preſident, who ſhall, whether a director or not, be thereupon entitled to all the powers and privileges of one, and if he was a director at the time of his being elected a preſident, another director ſhall be elected as aforeſaid, ſo as to keep up the number preſcribed by this act excluſive of the preſident; and in caſe of refuſal, death, reſignation, or removal out of this commonwealth of the preſident, the directors ſhall meet as ſoon thereafter as they conveniently can, and elect another perſon for preſident, in the manner before directed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all thoſe who ſhall become ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns ſhall be, and they are hereby created and made a body politic, by the name and ſtile of the preſident, directors and company of the bank of Richmond, and ſo ſhall continue until the firſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and four, and no longer; and by that name ſhall have ſucceſſion, and be able and capable in law to have, receive, purchaſe, poſſeſs, enjoy and retain, to them and their ſucceſſors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, goods, chattels and effects of what nature or quality ſoever, and the ſame to ſell, grant, demiſe, alien, or diſpoſe of. And by the name aforeſaid, to ſue or be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered in any court of law or equity in this commonwealth, or elſewhere. *Provided always*, that the preſident, directors and company ſhall only hold ſuch lands, tenements and hereditaments, which ſhall be requiſite for their immediate accommodation as to the convenient tranſaction of their buſineſs, and ſuch as ſhall have been bona fide mortgaged to them by way of ſecurity for, or conveyed to them in ſatisfaction of, debts previouſly contracted in the courſe of their dealings. *Provided alſo*, that the preſident and directors ſhall not purchaſe public ſecurities of the United States, or of any individual ſtate, or any goods, chattels, or effects, unleſs it be ſuch as are ſold by virtue of an execution upon a judgment obtained by them, or depoſite forfeited, excepting ſuch articles as may be neceſſary for them, in tranſacting the buſineſs of the bank; but it ſhall be lawful for them to receive and hold ſuch ſecurities, goods, chattels and effects by way of depoſit, for advances made by them to any perſon or perſons, and on failure of payment, the ſame to ſell and diſpoſe of at public auction for ready money.

SEC. 8. There ſhall be a meeting of the directors quarterly for the purpoſe of regulating the affairs of the bank, any ſeven of whom ſhall make a board, with power to adjourn from time to time, of whom the preſident ſhall always be one, except in caſes of ſickneſs or neceſſary abſence, in which caſes the director preſent having the greateſt number of votes, ſhall act as preſident pro tempore; and the preſident, or any three of the directors, may call a ſpecial meeting at any other time they may think neceſſary.

SEC. 9. The board of directors ſhall determine the manner of doing buſineſs, and the rules and forms to be purſued, appoint and pay the various officers which they may find neceſſary, and diſpoſe of the money and credit of the bank for the intereſt and benefit of the proprietors; and are authoriſed to receive, for diſcounts made at the ſaid bank, a rate not exceeding ſix per centum per annum; and at the expiration of the firſt year, to make a dividend of the profit, or of ſuch part thereof, as they may think prudent, and thereafter ſhall make half yearly dividends.

SEC. 10. That in the appointment of a caſhier of the ſaid bank, a majority of the votes of the whole number of the directors ſhall be neceſſary to a choice.

SEC. 11. That the board ſhall, at every quarterly meeting, chooſe three directors to inſpect the buſineſs of the bank for the enſuing three months, and the inſpectors ſo choſen, or any two of them, ſhall once at leaſt in every eight days, examine into the ſtate of the caſh account, of the notes received and iſſued, and ſee that thoſe accounts are regularly balanced and tranſferred. *And be it further enacted*, That any preſident, director, caſhier, clerk, door-keeper, or other officer, or ſervant, who ſhall commit any fraud or embezzlement touching the money or property of the ſaid bank, ſhall be liable to be proſecuted in the name of the commonwealth, by indictment for the ſame, in any court of law for the county or diſtrict wherein the offence ſhall be committed, and upon conviction thereof, ſhall beſides the remedy that may be had by action, in the name of the preſident, directors and company of the bank of Richmond, for the fraud aforeſaid, forfeit all his ſhare and ſtock in the ſaid bank to the company, and moreover ſhall ſuffer impriſonment, or ſuch other corporal puniſhment, as the court may on conviction thereof direct. No ſtockholder, ſubſcriber, or member of the ſaid company ſhall be anſwerable for any loſſes, deficiencies or failure of the capital ſtock of the ſaid bank, or for any more, or a larger ſum or ſums of money whatſoever than the amount of the ſtock, ſtocks, or ſhares, which ſhall appear by the books of the ſaid company to belong to him, at the time or times when ſuch loſs or loſſes ſhall be ſuſtained, and when the loſſes, deficiencies, and failure ſhall be for more than the ſaid capital ſtock, ſhall be anſwerable in their ſeveral private capacities, for any greater ſum than in proportion to the amount of their ſtock, ſtocks, or ſhares reſpectively, except as is hereafter excepted, that is to ſay; if the total amount of the debts which the ſaid company ſhall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, ſhall exceed four times the amount of the capital ſtock of the ſaid bank, over and above the monies actually depoſited in the bank for ſafe keeping, the directors under whoſe adminiſtration ſuch exceſs ſhall happen, ſhall be liable for ſuch exceſs in their private capacities, and an action or actions of debt may be brought againſt them, or any of them, their heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, in any court of record within this commonwealth, by any creditor or creditors of the ſaid company, and may be proſecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithſtanding; but this ſhall not be conſtrued to exempt the ſaid body politic, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the ſame, from being alſo liable for and chargeable with the ſaid exceſs. Thoſe of the ſaid directors who may have been abſent when the ſaid exceſs was contracted or created, or who may have diſſented from the reſolution or act, whereby the ſame was ſo contracted or created, may reſpectively exonerate themſelves from being ſo liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their abſence or diſſent to the mayor of the city of Richmond for the time being, and to the ſtockholders at a general meeting, which he or they ſhall have power to call for that purpoſe. If the directors by whoſe act ſuch exceſs ſhall be occaſioned, have not property ſufficient to pay the amount of ſuch exceſs, then each and every ſtockholder ſhall be liable in their reſpective private capacities for the deficiency, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares in the ſaid bank. The preſident and directors ſhall not iſſue any note for a ſmaller ſum than five dollars, and ſhall once in every year lay before the governor and council of this commonwealth, an account truly ſtating the ſituation of the bank, and its funds. The directors ſhall make ſuch compenſation to the preſident, for his extraordinary ſervices and attendance at the bank, as ſhall appear to them reaſonable; and no director ſhall be entitled to any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by a majority of ſtockholders at a general meeting.

SEC. 12. None but a ſtockholder, and reſident of this commonwealth, ſhall be eligible as a preſident or director.

SEC. 13. Every caſhier, or treaſurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, ſhall give bond with two or more ſecurities to the ſatisfaction of the directors, for his good behaviour in office.

SEC. 14. It ſhall be lawful for any perſon, copartnerſhip, or body politic, to ſubſcribe for ſuch, or ſo many ſhares, as he, ſhe, or they may think fit, not exceeding fifty; but it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon, copartnerſhip, or body politic, to ſubſcribe for more than twenty five ſhares in any one month.

SEC. 15. If an election of directors ſhall not be made on any day, when it ought to have been made purſuant to this act, it ſhall be lawful to make an election of directors on any other day, in ſuch manner as ſhall be regulated and fixed by the laws and ordinances of the ſaid preſident and directors.

SEC. 16. And whereas it is neceſſary, that debts due to the ſaid bank ſhould be punctually paid, to enable the directors to calculate with certainty, and preciſion, on meeting the demands that may be made upon them. *Be it therefore further enacted*, That every perſon, or perſons, indebted to the ſaid bank, on bonds, bills, or notes, given or endorſed by them with an expreſs conſent in writing that they may be negotiable at the ſaid bank, and ſhall refuſe, or neglect to make payment, at the time the ſame may become due, and a ſuit ſhall be thereupon commenced againſt ſuch defaulter, and a *capias ad reſpondendum* returned executed, or a copy left at the uſual place of reſidence of ſuch defaulter, at leaſt ten days before the return day of ſuch writ, the court ſhall cauſe an iſſue to be made up in ſuch ſuit, and a trial ſhall be peremptorily had at the firſt court, to which ſuch writ ſhall be returnable, and judgment rendered accordingly. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That if good cauſe be ſhewn to the court, for a continuance of the ſuit to the ſucceeding court, it may be lawful to continue the ſame, the party praying the continuance, giving bond and ſecurity, to be approved of by the court, to abide by the judgment to be rendered in the ſaid ſuit.

SEC. 17. If the writ ſhall be executed, or a copy left as aforeſaid, within leſs than ten days before the return day thereof, then the iſſue ſhall be made up, and trial had at the next court, ſucceeding the term to which ſuch precept ſhall have been returnable, and in either caſe, if the defendant or defendants do not appear, and plead to iſſue, judgment ſhall be rendered againſt him or them by default, and there ſhall be no appeal, writ of error, or ſuperſedeas granted from the judgments given in ſuch caſes, nor ſhall the defendant or defendants have a right to replevy the goods and chattles taken upon an execution iſſued on a judgment obtained as aforeſaid; and for the better direction of ſheriffs, ſerjeants or other officers, the clerk ſhall endorſe on ſuch execution, that "no ſecurity is to be taken."

Such writs may be made returnable, and trials had as above directed, at the diſtrict court, or at the quarterly or monthly courts of a county or corporation. And any creditor of the ſaid company, may proceed and have the ſame remedy againſt them, as by this act is given the ſaid company againſt their debtors.

SEC. 18. If any perſon or perſons, ſhall alter, eraſe, forge, or counterfeit any of the notes or checks of the ſaid bank, or pay, or tender in payment, or in any manner paſs, or offer to paſs ſuch altered, eraſed, forged, or counterfeited note or check, knowing the ſame to be altered, eraſed, forged, or counterfeited, and ſhall thereof be convicted, in any court of law, having criminal juriſdiction within this commonwealth, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be adjudged a felon, or felons, and ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy. *Provided always*, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued as a pledge of public faith, that the legiſlature will in time coming enlarge the aforeſaid ſtock, or ſhall be ſubject to the ſupport thereof.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for the directors aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh offices wherever they ſhall think fit within the ſtate, either with ſeparate directions or agents; and that any town holding three hundred ſhares, ſhall have a right to an agent, who ſhall at the riſk and expence of the bank, forward bills offered for diſcount to the directors, and if approved make the advance, and when due, collect the money: *Provided*, that no office eſtabliſhed in any town as aforeſaid ſhall be diſcontinued, unleſs there ſhall be for the ſpace of three months a deficiency in the number of ſhares required by this act to entitle ſuch town to an office of diſcount. And that no office of diſcount, eſtabliſhed by virtue of this act, ſhall be compelled to pay in ſpecie any other notes than ſuch as ſhall, or may be iſſued by ſuch office.

Dec. 29, 1792.

## TO THE PRINTER.

THE illiberal comment upon Rufticus, in the Daily Advertiſer, again calls me forth in its defence—When I firſt appeared under that ſignature in your paper, it was in defence of a vote, which I gave in the General Aſſembly;—a vote, which had juſtice for its baſis, and was accompanied by the excitements of ſenſibility, for a lonely widow—who, with a numerous offspring (had the nefarious meaſure been carried into effect) would have become diſtreſſed indeed! Hence the illiberality of Col. Harvie!——But the ſhafts which fly from a mind, ſo relaxed, muſt fall repulſive to the ground, ere they reach the object of averſion.—Leaſt, however, in their enfeebled progreſs, an impreſſion ſhould be made, which may reflect diſhonour upon me, I will take the freedom, to make a few obſervations on the ſource of this altercation, and in reply to his publication, in the Daily Advertiſer——In the firſt place then, as the *ſubſtratum* of his duplicity,—it will appear from the ſubjoined extract, and from a reference to his *ſubſcription*, that he was directed by Mrs. Lewis, to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of a town at the Warm Springs, *upon any principle whatever*; and for that purpoſe, Mr. Cowarden and Mr. Lewis came to Richmond.—But as the *dernier reſort* of that lady, ſhe requeſted Col. Harvie, if the Aſſembly *were* inflexibly bent upon the eſtabliſhment, to ſecure to her the emoluments ariſing from the medicinal waters, and the payment of one thouſand pounds—did the bill contemplate the firſt ſtipulation? It did not,—conſequently the opprobrium falls in ſome meaſure on Mr. Johnſton, who ſupported it—and who *knew* it was repugnant to this *chimerical* contract;—nay, he was extremely anxious for its paſſage, and quoted the determination, of ſeveral previous aſſemblies, in ſupport of his arguments—as if the arbitrary uſurpations of former legiſlatures, was a pretext, ſufficient to authoriſe *ad infinitum*, the ſame unjuſtifiable principles—by the ſame parity of reaſoning, there is no violation of private right, which may not be juſtified.

Our Aſſembly ſome time ago, eſtabliſhed a town, on the lands of a citizen, without his conſent—ſet apart three acres of land as a common, and never made the owner any kind of retribution—ſuch, I ſuppoſe, are wiſe and virtuous examples, for thoſe gentlemen, who are ſo *perfectly* obedient to their predeceſſors.

Again—the parties in the preſent buſineſs were not capable of contracting, the fee-ſimple eſtate *not being* in Mrs. Lewis—although had it been otherwiſe, a diſſolution of the contract muſt have enſued—as the delegates from the county of Bath would not accede to the propoſed terms.

But I defy Col. Harvie, to produce any legal agreement whatever.—The gentleman ſays, it was not his intention, that the *epiſtle* to Mr. Johnſton, ſhould be publiſhed—and that I was appriſed of this, before I ſent my *paſquinade*, as he is pleaſed to term it, to the preſs—He informs Mr. Johnſton, that he conceives a ſtatement of ſuch circumſtances relative to the buſineſs, *as came within his knowledge!* will be placing his character in a fair point of view.

In the name of wonder, how are we to conſtrue this ſentence? unleſs we publiſh the letter itſelf!—Did *he* ſuppoſe it poſſeſſed a magic property, and that it would preſerve and keep immaculate, the character of him, who ſhould wear it in his pocket?—as the *abracadabra*, among the ſuperſtitious of old, was ſuppoſed to charm away, diſeaſe and other evils!—

I muſt not however omit to inform Col. Harvie, that the gentleman, who made the communication, (after having endeavoured to ſuppreſs the publication, from motives of friendſhip) was accurate. *I did not* intend to publiſh my ſentiments, upon his conduct, until I obſerved the ſentence, above alluded to—when I was convinced *it was* intended for publication—the laboured ſtyle too, added to his general confidence—(for I have heard of his *oratorial* powers, at elections and other places) conſpire to confirm my opinion——His informant however, is not obliged to him for betraying his truſt—and I doubt not, will now join with me and ſay—that the ſame ſentiments which ſtimulated Col. Harvie, to one diſhonorable action, *may have* impelled him before.

I cannot diſmiſs this paper, Mr. Printer, without remarking the difference, in the two compoſitions which are given to the world, as the productions of Col. Harvie!—The firſt!—how long!—how laborious—how circumſtantial!—heavy to the laſt degree—and tireſome to the reader—It ſavours too, more of narrative old age, than of the *veteran* in politics—The laſt, a tight, handſome, ſpirited, well wrote thing, of an invective—that ſhew'd the *noli me tangere* was ſtill *alive* about him—I am not honoured with his acquaintance, and it is only from concluſions fairly drawn, from others *who are*,—that I *thought perhaps, they might not be* productions of the ſame pen.

RUSTICUS.

Extract (above alluded to) from a gentleman at the Warm Springs, to a member of the Aſſembly.

Dear ſir,

Mrs. Lewis has juſt received intelligence, that the Aſſembly are about to paſs a law, for a town at this place, which will deſtroy all the proſpects of her children, and render her a diſtreſſed widow. Give me leave ſir, to intreat you, to intereſt yourſelf in her behalf—and be aſſured, whatever reaſons may be advanced by the parties deſirous of ſuch an event—are only grounded in the moſt unjuſtifiable principles and intereſted motives—I beg to refer you to Col. John Harvie, *to whom I have given every information on this ſubject!!!*


TO BE SOLD, and poſſeſſion given immediately, between 5 and 600 acres of land, lying in Lunenburg county, on great Nottoway river, one mile from Cox's bridge, one mile from Mr. Lockhead's ſtore, and bounded as follows;—three quarters of a mile on Nottoway river, thence up Hound's creek, by the lands of Scott, Davis, Chappell, and Croſs; thence down Southerly run to the river—about two-thirds of the plantation is woods, the other one-third in good order for agriculture, with a conſiderable wheat crop growing.

Alſo will be ſold on the 4th of February, if fair, or the next fair day, (on the premiſes) fourteen likely Virginia born negroes, from 2 years old to 40, viz. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, ſtock of cattle, corn, plantation utenſils, &c. If the negroes are not all ſold at the above date, the reſidue will be ſold at Lunenburg courthouſe, the 14th of February, being court day, if fair, or the next fair day. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe a tract of land between 6 and 700 acres, (or any part thereof) belonging to Mr. Jabob Wray, lying in Dinwiddie county, on Cox's road, about 25 miles from Peterſburg, adjoining the lands whereon ſtands Reeces' ſtore; may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who is empowered to ſell the ſame, and will attend at Mr. Lockhead's ſtore, from the 26th of January, to diſpoſe of the above property.—Caſh, tobacco, or public ſecurities will be received in payment for the ſaid property, or any part thereof. (4w)

JOHN A. WRAY.

Hampton, December 29, 1792.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, the 16th of July, 1792, living on Roſe's creek, a SORREL MARE, about 3 years old laſt Spring, neither docked nor branded, about 4 feet 7 inches high, her left hind foot white; came into the neighbourhood about the laſt of March.—Appraiſed to eight pounds.

13 THOMAS SADLER, ſen.

# FOREIGN ADVICES.

BRUSSELS, October 19.

THE Arch-duke Charles arrived here on Wednesday evening. His royal highneſs left the army on the 14th, when the duke of Brunſwick was on his march from Verdun to Longwy; but his progreſs was extremely ſlow, owing to the badneſs of the roads.

The king of Pruſſia is expected at Luxembourg to-morrow.

HAGUE, Oct. 23. No French letters or Newſpapers are at preſent ſuffered to enter this country, and ſeven poſts are now due, none of which have arrived. The Dutch government have ſent an expreſs to Bruſſels to learn whether this has taken place in conſequence of any order from the Auſtrian miniſtry, and to make remonſtrances on the ſubject; but it appears this ſtoppage originates in France, though it is not preciſely known what has induced that country to adopt a conduct ſo prejudicial to foreign commerce. It is conjectured that it is with a view to prevent other powers, and particularly Auſtria, from getting intelligence of the important blow which France is preparing for Brabant, with an army of 60,000 men, who are now aſſembling in the plains of Lens.

The various ſucceſſes of the French in Germany and Savoy, occaſion a great deal of conſternation in this country, and government is afraid leſt patriotiſm ſhould again rear its head. Dumourier's threat of taking up his winter quarters at Bruſſels, occaſions a prodigious alarm, becauſe the people here well know that it would be only a ſtep to proceed thence to Holland. Government conſequently purſue vigorous meaſures againſt all thoſe who are ſuſpected of favouring patriotic ideas, and the ſtates of Holland have lately iſſued an order on this ſubject.

The Auſtrian generals have had the prudence to take care of their troops, who were never ſuffered to be in want of any thing, whilſt the Pruſſians experienced the utmoſt want, both for themſelves and their horſes. This appears to have been the principal cauſe of that coolneſs which has taken place between the commanders of the allied armies. In vain did the Pruſſians implore aſſiſtance from their allies; the latter lent a deaf ear to the ſubſidy treaties, and extricated themſelves from that mire in which the others periſhed. Of 80,000 men whom the king of Pruſſia furniſhed, not more than 20,000 men will return to that country. His cavalry are quite ruined. This is an abſolute fact, which may be relied upon.

PARIS, Oct. 24. The negociation with the king of Pruſſia commences this week at Longwy, Kellerman, Valence, the duke of Brunſwick, and general Kalkreuth are to open the buſineſs of accommodation. Auſtria is totally out of the queſtion.

The emigrants were all executed yeſterday in the place de Carouſal, excepting four ſervants, who were not taken with arms in their hands, and were therefore acquitted. They all ſhewed the utmoſt fortitude; ſome of them declared they died with pleaſure for their king, yet theſe men declared on their trials, that they never intended to bear arms againſt the republic. Their execution did not occaſion any commotion, as was dreaded.

Prince Hohenlohe has raiſed the blockade of Thionville, and is moving by forced marches to attack Cuſtine, but before he can arrive our buſineſs will be done, and the prince will have the whole Palatine, now free, to combat with.

Oct. 26. Laſt night a courier arrived from the army of the Rhine; this morning a letter from general Cuſtine was read in the convention, announcing that he had taken poſſeſſion of Mentz on the 21ſt inſt. His army conſiſted of 22,000 men, and the garriſon conſiſting, according to ſome accounts, of 10,000, ſurrendered priſoners of war, without firing a ſhot, or rather received the French as friends or deliverers. The artillery fired a ſalute of welcome.

Cuſtine found in the place 100 pieces of cannon, with large magazines of flores and proviſions. His letter marks the lively acclamations and the cordial teſtimonies of friendſhip, with which he was received by all ranks of people remaining in the city, for thoſe who had little cauſe to rejoice at ſuch a viſit, had provided for their own ſafety by a timely flight.

Thus far has ſucceſs attended the French arms in their progreſs to plant the tree of liberty on the fartheſt banks of the Rhine. It is not probable that much more will be attempted at preſent in that quarter, although this new and extraordinary mode of making war baffles all ordinary calculations.

To day we expect the report of the committee on the decree of accuſation againſt Marat. The cauſe of France will not only be avenged without, but ſome reparation of the national honor is about to be made within. More blood may be ſhed in Paris, but it will be that of the murderers of the 2d and 3d of September.

Dumourier perſiſts in his intention of wintering in Bruſſels; even his name is dreaded by the Auſtrians; the long-oppreſt Brabanters are every where ripe for a revolt; and in Auſtrian Flanders they are raiſing recruits for liberty.

Oct. 27. A liſt was read in the convention, in conſequence of which it was declared that there was cauſe for accuſation againſt the CI DEVANT marquis de Tonlorgeon, which, however, was remarkable only as it brought on a debate relative to trying the king.

Mailhe ſaid, he was charged by the committee of legiſlation to declare, that the trial ought to be conducted with the greateſt ſolemnity, not to convince France, they were already ſufficiently convinced, but to enlighten all europe on the facts. The Engliſh, he ſaid, were not calumniated for having brought Charles Stuart to the ſcaffold, but for the precipitation with which they condemned him, and the neglect of legal forms.

The preſident read a letter from Thomas Payne.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I have the happineſs to preſent, in the name of the deputies of the department of Pas de Calais, the felicitations of the council general of the commune of Calais on the aboli ion of royalty. We cannot but ſigh for the follies of our anceſtors, who have made it neceſſary for us to diſcus the abolition of a phantom.

On the propoſition of Genſonne', the convention decreed, that none of its members could occupy any public function for ſix years to come.

A letter was read from general Cuſtine, informing the convention, that the troops of the republic had entered Francfort on the Maine and demanded from that city, which ſo openly protected the emigrants and the enemies of the republic, a contribution of two millions of florins, but by the explanation given by the magiſtrates, the general conſented to reduce the demanded contribution to 1,500,000.

Cuſtine requeſted that the army under Kellerman might march to his aſſiſtance, and thus reinforced, he doubted not but that he ſhould be able to complete a revolution throughout all Germany. He added that this junction was neceſſary for him to maintain his ground. Referred to the war committee.

## LONDON, Oct. 12—18.

*The Roman Catholics of Ireland, who have been divided with reſpect to the petition to Parliament, to grant them the right of elective franchiſe, are now united. They ſpeak their ſentiments in bold language, and young Burke, for what reaſon we know not, continues their agent.*

*Of the truth of the Ruſſian invaſion, and the winter campaign they are to make in France, we may judge by the account of their march. It has been ſaid at Vienna, that they are paſſing through Poland, at the rate of 14 and 16 leagues a day.*

*A report prevailed yeſterday in ſome of the beſt circles, of tumults in Ireland between the catholics and proteſtants, in which much blood had been ſhed. It comes indiſtinctly, and we hope, untruly; but was ſo far believed, as to be at leaſt worthy of mention.*

October 16. *The three thouſand men commanded by general Winckelman, at Spire, have almoſt all either been killed, drowned in the Rhine, or made priſoners, after a very gallant defence againſt ſeventeen or eighteen thouſand of the enemy's troops. The French were diſtant a league only from Kircheim-Poland, from whence the prince of Naſſau Weilbourg had haſtily retreated to Weilbourg, carrying off the moſt precious of his effects.*

*By advices from Cologne, dated the 6th inſt. it appears to be the intention of the French general Cuſtine, to puſh on to Mayence, Darmſtadt and Frankfort, even to penetrate into the Heſſian territory. The inhabitants are all collecting their moſt valuable effects. A yacht has conveyed to Coblentz the Pruſſian military cheſt, the archives, church ornaments, &c.*

*Letters from Manheim poſitively ſtate, that an army of from 25 to 30,000 Ruſſians will be before Landau by the commencement of the enſuing month, and that the firſt column, conſiſting of 6000 men, has already reached Bohemia. Theſe troops will unqueſtionably be joined by the body of 15,000 Hungarians, which is expected to reach the borders of the Rhine within the above period.*

October 18. *The duke of Brunſwick and his army are poſted at a place called Regnit, near Verdun, a very applicable poſt for a baffled tyrant.*

*Prince Potocki has given an entertainment at Warſaw, in which the health of Catherine of Ruſſia was drank, under a diſcharge of three hundred guns. The accompaniment would have been more ſuitable to the toaſt if every gun killed an hundred thouſand perſons.*

*At a meeting, called by the lord mayor of Dublin, at the exchange there, on the 10th inſtant, a propoſal was made by his lordſhip that ſome public means ſhould be uſed to obtain ſubſcriptions for the relief of the French emigrants in Ireland. The motion was negatived almoſt unanimouſly; for though the company were willing to promote private ſubſcriptions for the ſame purpoſe, they would not by any public meaſure, ſeem to expreſs a cenſure of the French revolution.*

October 30 Great Britain, in concert with the United Provinces, it is ſaid, is exerting itſelf with much zeal to bring about a peace. The propoſals for this ſalutary object proceeded, accordidg to report, from the king of Pruſſia, with a view to preſerve the lives of their moſt chriſtian majeſties which are likely to be endangered, ſhould they once be brought to a trial.

The king of Naples, apprehending the viſit of a French ſquadron, has fortified the fine bay of that place with ſeveral batteris for throwing red hot balls.

The port of Nice, when taken by the French, contained 500 galley ſlaves. Of theſe the deſerters and ſmugglers were liberated.

The Pope, in iſſuing his bulls, can afford little relief to the combined army; the duke of Brunſwick had much rather that his holineſs had iſſued a few horſes to aid him in running away.

November 1. The king will pay ſome of the debts of the prince of Wales out of his own purſe. The prince intends to relinquiſh his eſtabliſhment at Carleton houſe till his debts are diſcharged.

The lateſt French papers thus deſcribe the ſituation of the late royal family;—madame Elizabeth Marie Antoinette and her daughter have taken poſſeſſion of their new apartment on the third ſtory of the great tower. This apartment is compoſed of four rooms, handſomely fitted up, two of them with fire-places. The ſon of Louis Caput ſleeps in the chamber of his father. On a clock in the chamber of Louis was inſcribed "Le Pautre, Clock-maker to the king," the word king is defaced, and republic put in its ſtead. All the family come down at guard-mounting, and walk in the garden.

Italy and the Pope tremble with apprehenſion; a body of French troops are ordered to land within forty miles of Rome, and the Pope's forces have refuſed to march againſt them! The ſilver ſaints, the French ſay will repay their expences.

A perſon aſking what the hiſtorian will hereafter ſay concerning the duke of Brunſwick's campaign againſt the French? was anſwered,

"Great Brunſwick's duke, with four-ſcore thouſand men,
"Marched into France—and then marched out again."

The corporation and merchants of Liverpool purpoſe to petition parliament to lay open the East-India trade.

Some newſpapers which pretend to original intelligence, announced ſome time ago the 23d of October as the day for the duke of Brunſwick to enter Paris. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that on that very day he quitted France with his half ſtarved army.

*Extract of a letter from the governor and council of Fort St. George, dated May 25, 1792.*

"We have the pleaſure to inform your honorable court, that all the forts ceded to the company by the late definitive treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan, in the Biramhaul and Salem countries, have been delivered up, and that we have ſent inſtructions to major Cuppage (at the deſire of Lord Cornwallis) to return to the Carnatic with the preſent garriſon of Palicautcherry, as ſoon as the troops ſent by gen. Abercrombie to take poſſeſſion of the fort, ſhall arrive at that place. Orders have been ſince given by his lordſhip for breaking up the detachment.

"At the recommendation of lord Cornwallis, we have iſſued a proclamation regarding the renewal of a commercial intercourſe between the Carnatic and Miſore countries; and directing that merchants of all deſcriptions belonging to the Moſore countries, be henceforward permitted to enter the Carnatic, and to carry on their dealings with this ſettlement, or with any part of the territory of the company or their allies, under the ſame privileges which they enjoyed before the late war."

Articles have been concluded between gen. Monteſquiou, on the part of France, and three of the grand council of Geneva, wherein the Genoeſe agree to the return of the French reſident to diſcharge the duties of his ſtation, and that the Swiſs troops ſhall quit Geneva before the firſt of December; on theſe conditions France agrees to withdraw her troops.

The mail from Ireland of to-day, brings account of a general illumination having taken place in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, on Monday laſt, on the ſucceſſes of the French arms. At Dublin the mob broke the windows of thoſe who refuſed to illuminate.

An order juſt iſſued by the elector of Treves allows the emigrants only five hours to retire out of his dominions.

General Cuſtine ſent notice to the commandant of Manheim that he had been under no apprehenſion, for that it was not his intention to moleſt the ſtates of the elector Palatine.

This day's French mail brings nothing material from the armies. When theſe accounts came away, party diſputes were at the higheſt pitch, on account of the convention denouncing Marat and Roberſpierre. The convention is in continual uproar. Roberſpierre inſulted the preſident on Monday laſt; and the talk is the convention will be removed to Verſailles. The general opinion, however, is that the two incendiaries will meet with the puniſhment they deſerve.

## *American Intelligence.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.

*On Friday laſt arrived at Baltimore, the ſhip Patuxent Planter, from London.—This ſhip brought London papers to the 14th of October. They confirm the accounts heretofore publiſhed of the duke of Brunſwick's retreat, and of the ſucceſs of the arms of France over her invading enemies. The following is an extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman at the Hague, dated October 9, brought by this veſſel:*

"*The gazettes incloſed will inform you of the bombarding of Lille. A report has circulated here, to day, of the Auſtrian army having retired from that place. I cannot ſay whether it is to be depended on. There being no official ſupplement publiſhed, according to cuſtom, with the Bruſſel's Gazette, indicates at leaſt, no ſucceſs having taken place.*

"*Another report better authenticated, which circulates here, and which is written from Bruſſels, by the Britiſh miniſter there, to the ambaſſador at this place, is, that the combined armies have been obliged to make a retrograde movement, ſuppoſed to proceed from the abſolute want of proviſions—a mortality which had taken place among their horſes, and diſeaſes among their men. If this is the caſe, and that they ſhould be forced to retire from France, it will be attended, probably, with conſequences of a ſerious nature for themſelves, and place the conteſt in a very unexpected poſition.*

"*The laſt accounts from Bruſſels, before this, were, that the French army was ſo ſurrounded as to have aſked to capitulate. This was ſo fully believed, that the government of the low countries ſent an expreſs with it to their miniſter here, who immediately announced it in ſuch a public and official manner, as to have ſomewhat expoſed that government, it being now certain that the details and circumſtances, as then related and ſaid to have been received from the king of Pruſſia, were not true.*

"*On the French ſide, they ſtate this offer of capitulation as an overture of negociation from the duke of Brunſwick.*

"*A letter which I have juſt ſeen, being the copy of an extract of one from Gen. Dumourier, at St. Menehoud, to Gen. Biron, at Straſbourg, affirms this to have been the caſe—a truce had been agreed on, as he ſtates it, between his army and the Pruſſian army alone. He adds, "Le Duc de Brunſwick has ſpoiled all by ſending me a declaration; ſo no more truce, as I ſhall announce to him this evening." This was the firſt of October. He adds, that he had begun to oppoſe the enemy with an army of 17,000 men, and that he now had 100,000. That the duke of Brunſwick had begun with 80,000, of which he had already loſt 25000—and other things of this kind, in his ſtile. Although the details of his letter are certainly exaggerated, yet they ſerve to ſhew that he is no longer in the difficult poſition in which he was in not long before, and which gave riſe to the intelligence mentioned from Bruſſels.*

"*The account you will ſee in the Leyden ſupplement of to-day, of the French having entered the empire, may be relied on—they are alſo in poſſeſſion of Savoy, where the people join them, and are for municipalizing their country. Should theſe diſpoſitions paſs the Alps, and ſeize the lower order of people, nothing will be able to prevent its ranging all Italy, their force and number being out of all proportion with the people of property, and the military, and where, in many parts, the military would probably join them.*"

*The lateſt intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico, announces that on the firſt of November, every thing there was tranquil, and the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted between the planters and the citizens. The town began to realize the duration of their tranquility. The produce was at a moderate price.*

*White ſugar from* 13 *to* 16 *dols.*
*Brown ditto from* 8 *to* 9 *dols.*
*Moloſſes, 2 piſtareens a gallon.*
*Codfiſh from* 7 *to* 8 *dollars a hundred.*

*In November, the weſtern part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola was perfectly reſtored to peace; brown ſugar was ſold at 8 dollars, and moloſſes at 50 ſols from thoſe iſlands the gallon. The provinces north and ſouth ſtill preſented a ſpectacle of deſolation; but the preparations conſtantly making, encouraged a hope of the ſpeedy return of order and tranquility.*

*We are informed, that it is ſeriouſly ſpoken of, in the iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, to make application to the Britiſh government to take thoſe iſlands under the juriſdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France ſhould be eſtabliſhed.*

The returns of votes from all the ſtates for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, are now received, except from Kentucky. From what are received, it appears that the Preſident is unanimouſly re-elected, and Mr. Adams by a majority of twelve.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this city fifteen chiefs, or head men, and three women, of the Wabaſh nation of Indians. Their errand is ſaid to be a viſit to the Preſident of the United-States on a conference relative to peace with their nation. On this occaſion, they were ſaluted by the artillery as they came into town.

By the ſchooner Charlotte, Capt. Chenck, arrived at Charleſton on the 1ſt inſt. in 3 days from St. Mary's, we learn that the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, to the mutual ſatisfaction of both parties; and that the commiſſioners had ſet out to run the boundary line.

The grand jury of the united ſtates for the diſtrict of Georgia, having preſented as grievances, 1 the want of a bill of rights prefixed to the federal conſtitution—2. the treaty of peace with the Creek Indians—and, 3. the exciſe law, ſo far as it reſpects the diſtillation of ſpirituous liquors from American produce.

The ſhip Montgomery, for New-York, left London on the 23d of October, and is not yet arrived. Mr. Wignel, with his company of comedians, for the new theatre in this city (now nearly finiſhed) is on board.

It is mentioned in a London paper, that the queen of England is afflicted with a diſeaſe in her feet, occaſioned by a ſettled humour, which affects the ſoals of both to ſuch a degree, as to prevent her from continuing in a ſtationary attitude for any length of time, without extreme pain.

From the Leyden Gazette, of Oct. 12.

"We are now no longer in any doubt as to the real ſituation of the French and combined armies. Certain it is, that the fortune of war has already been infinitely unfavorable to the armies of the combined powers, as the following extract of a letter from the head-quarters of the combined army at *Wulmy*, will evince—Oct. 1ſt. "We are in a moſt wretched country, where we are in want of every thing—No fuel, and a ſcarcity even of drinkable water. Add to this, that our convoys of proviſions have to come a long diſtance round about, by Longwi, Stenay, Buzeney, Vouziers, &c.—we have alſo ſeveral ſtrong poſts behind us, and the country people having ſuffered much by our paſſage, are by no means our friends. Hence, our proviſion convoys are continually liable to be intercepted."—"All our plans ſeem to have been ill concerted. The baron de Breteuil, after M. Calonne retired to Italy, was the miniſter in whom his Pruſſian majeſty and the French emigrants repoſed the greateſt confidence; but his ſyſtems ſeem to have been ſo badly digeſted, that no ſucceſs could be expected to attend them. Had he not implicitly relied upon the moſt deceitful aſſurances, we ſhould never have ventured into a country like this, (provided as we are) which has a continued ſucceſſion of ſtrong poſts from Liſle to the Rhine."

MENTZ, Oct. 2. "General Cuſtine's invaſion of the German territories, and his capture of the city of Spires, with the immenſe magazines at that place, for the uſe of the Imperial armies, has ſpread terror and conſternation through every part of the empire. Every thing has operated againſt the combined forces, ſtormy weather accompanied with perpetual deluges of rain—and added to this, famine, and a raging bloody flux proceeding from the uſe of bread which had become rotten with mould, from the long time it was in tranſporting to the army."

*Extract of a letter dated New-York, the 23d inſtant, to a gentleman in this city.*

A veſſel is juſt arrived here in 60 days from Glaſgow, with news to the 17th October from London. The French go on charmingly—they killed 8000 of the combined ruffians in one action, and 12000 in another—they have taken 24000 priſoners, with all the baggage of the hirelings—the duke is clear out of France, and the French ſoldiers ſtill purſuing—they expect to Burgoyne him and all his army.

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## *ADDRESS* FROM *AMERICANS* TO FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot! enlightened citizen of the world! for ſuch ſtill thou art, as ſuch thy name is engraven on the hearts, as ſuch recorded on the rolls of immortality.—When we ſaw France convulſed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled;—rejoiced becauſe we ſtill found thee leading where glory called, and where wiſdom pointed out the way.—Ardent in the cauſe of liberty, but guided by prudence. We tremble leſt the moderation ſhould draw on thee the reſentment of factions ſtruggling for ſuperiority, burning with enthuſiaſm, and burſting forth againſt each other, with the violence of rage.—Long we ſaw thee amidſt many tempeſts, rid clear of the rocks which ſurrounded thee on every ſide. Still tho' was Fayette, and tho' France, for whom thou waſt ready to ſhed the laſt crimſon drop from thy veins, calls thee traitor—though ſhe had driven thee into the hands of deſpots—though tyrants, regardleſs of the laws of nations, confine thee in regions and

immure thee in caſtles* of ſlavery; ſtill thou art he who bleeding with us in the cauſe of freedom endeared thyſelf to the citizens of America—ſtill in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is ſeen great as thyſelf, and in the land of heroes, thou has left none thy rival.—We hope with thee that France repelling the hoſts of ſlaves which ruſh againſt her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy ſervice,—we hope that ſhe may ſoon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom;—we truſt that thou wilt yet riſe ſuperior to misfortune and ſhine more bright when the clouds of adverſity are diſpelled—we know our wiſhes would waft thee to our ſhores, and our hearts welcome thee to our boſoms—we know that poſterity will admire thy virtues and future ages venerate thy name.

THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

* *The laſt accounts were, that ſhe was to be conducted to the Caſtle of Weſel in Germany.*

*On the preſent ſtate of France.*

The emancipation of France having given a ſevere alarm to every ſpecies of tyranny, and injuſtice throughout all the governments of Europe, and as every poſſible effort has been made by thoſe perſons who have an intereſt in oppreſſion, to miſlead the people, to miſrepreſent facts, and to vilify the glorious revolution, ſo it becomes the duty of an honeſt man to oppoſe the ſhield of truth to the arrows of falſehood, and to draw aſide the artificial veil which pride and ariſtocracy have thrown over the pure light of reaſon and humanity.

The effects of the late horrible deſpotiſm in France have not been deſtroyed with the cauſes; the poverty which royal rapine had produced muſt linger for a while, and the mind, long degraded by ſlavery, cannot recover its true tone and proper vigour in an inſtant; but the ſeed is ſown, and the harveſt will come, nor can all the tyrants in Europe prevent its increaſe.

Defeated ariſtocracy is indeed collecting its forces; it is calling in the aid of foreign Ruffians to ſupport its cauſe; it is endeavouring to diſſeminate error and diſſention among the great body of the people, but in vain; they have already taſted the ſweets of freedom, and no power or art upon earth will ever force or incline them to endure again the bitterneſs of oppreſſion. The exploſions of deſpotiſm, and the tempeſts of ariſtocracy, will paſs away, but the brightneſs of truth, and the pikes of the people are eternal.

Already are the happy effects of the new conſtitution viſible; the villages are every where repairing; new cottages are a building; the late brutal countenances of the loweſt order of peaſants are beginning to be humanized; the paſtures are full of cattle; the plains and the valleys are inhabited by MEN; there is juſtice for the poor; there is freedom for all.

At Paris, even during the preſent time, there is an excellent police, and all the endeavours of the refractory prieſts, joined to the arts of the enraged ariſtocrats, have not been able to produce any commotion. The people, in fact, protect themſelves, and having reaſon for their guide, they enſure ſucceſs.

The national aſſembly has, however, wiſely decreed an encampment of 20,000 men near Paris, during the ſummer, to overcome the traitors, who are ſtill buſy enough to excite attention, and to awaken caution. Even in this, therefore, there is advantage.

There are a great number of Ariſtocrates now at Paris, as the decree for ſequeſtration of the property of the emigrants has brought many home; and though their firſt intention was to do miſchief, yet they daily become converts to the holy goſpel of the rights of man: The ſelfiſhneſs of individuals will ſoon fade away before the luminous proſperity of a free nation.

Could Edmund Burke, the miſanthrope, but paſs a few weeks in France, he would find his moſt inveterate prejudices decay, he would himſelf embrace the new faith. The gloom of ſuperſtition, and the trappings of tyranny, would no longer flatter his diſordered imagination; he would reconſider the nature of mankind, he would acknowledge the poſſibility of general felicity, and he would render juſtice to the almighty.

The confederacy of kings againſt the freedom of France may ſtrike alarm to weak minds, but in the end muſt be ineffectual. They may march forward thouſands and hundred of thouſands of their wretched myrmidons to the attack; but the tower of truth is adamant, and an enlightened people muſt be invincible. The arms of tyranny will recoil upon itſelf, and its end be as ignominious as its exiſtence was deteſtable.

*Paris.* A TRAVELLER.

# Richmond, January 9.

AN ACT to provide more effectually for the collection of the public taxes in certain caſes. Paſſed Dec. 23, 1792.

WHEREAS *it hath been repreſented, that in many of the counties in this commonwealth no perſon hath undertaken, or would undertake the collection of the public taxes payable therein, ſo that the ſame ſtill remain due, and unpaid by the inhabitants thereof: For remedy whereof,* Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly, *That the Governor with the advice of the council, ſhall and he is hereby required to appoint and commiſſion proper perſons to collect the taxes of every county in this commonwealth, where no collector hath been appointed and undertaken the ſame, by giving bond and ſecurity; and the perſon or perſons ſo commiſſioned, ſhall before he or they proceed to the collection of the public taxes, give the like bond and ſecurity as is directed in the caſe of ſheriffs either in the court of the county in which he reſides, in the court of the county of which he is appointed collector, or before the executive. And the collector or collectors to be qualified under this act, ſhall receive the ſame commiſſions, and be liable to the ſame remedies, fines and penalties, as ſheriffs are ſubject to for a failure in the collecting, accounting for, and paying the public taxes. Every bond taken purſuant to this act, ſhall be as effectual to all intents and purpoſes, as thoſe entered into by ſheriffs for the collection of the public taxes.*

*AND WHEREAS no commiſſioners have been appointed in ſeveral counties, and from the neglect of commiſſioners, in returning a liſt of the taxable property in ſeveral other counties, by reaſon whereof no collection of the public taxes have been, or could be made: For remedy whereof;* Be it further enacted. *That the Governor, with the advice of council, ſhall appoint three diſcreet and proper perſons in each county, coming within the purview of this act, whoſe duty it ſhall be to enquire into, and aſcertain the taxable property in ſuch county, (where the ſame hath not been done) on which arrears of taxes are ſtill due; a copy of which return ſhall be delivered to the collector or collectors qualifying under this act, and one other copy tranſmitted to the auditor, from which liſt the collector ſhall proceed to collect the ſaid taxes, and account for and pay the ſame. The commiſſioners appointed under this act, ſhall be liable to the ſame penalties, and be liable to the ſame wages as are preſcribed for other commiſſioners, by an act, intituled,* "An act preſcribing the mode of aſcertaining the taxable property within this commonwealth, and of collecting the public revenue."

And be it further enacted, *That if any commiſſioners appointed by the Governor and Council, purſuant to the act paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, intituled* "An act for ſequeſtering Britiſh property, enabling thoſe indebted to Britiſh ſubjects to pay off ſuch debts, and directing the proceedings in ſuits, where ſuch ſuch ſubjects are parties," *hath failed to render a fair account upon oath, of his diſburſements and receipts of the eſtate committed to his management, or failed to pay the balance due on any account by him rendered, every ſuch commiſſioner, or the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch as be dead, ſhall by order and direction of the executive, be ſued in the name of the commonwealth, for the recovery of any balance which may remain in his or their hands.* And be it further enacted, *That the executive be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to cauſe all legal ways and means to be exerted without delay, for the ſpeedy and effectual recovery of all debts and balances of every denomination, due and owing to the commonwealth, and make particular report of the ſituation thereof, to the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly. This act ſhall commence and be in force, from and after the paſſing thereof.*

*** *ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the Printer hereof, whoſe accounts have been upwards of twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment.*

Virginia, to wit:

At a General Court held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of November, 1792, an allotment of the judges to the Diſtrict Courts being returned, is recorded in the words following, to wit:—

WE the underwritten judges of the General Court, have, purſuant to the act of General Aſſembly, intituled "An act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts, and for regulating the General Courts," allotted the judges of the reſpective Diſtrict Courts, as follows; Henry Tazewell and Edmund Winſton, Eſqrs. to the diſtricts of Winchester and Monongalia courthouſe; Richard Parker and James Henry, Eſqrs. to the diſtricts of Richmond, Peterſburg, Brunſwick courthouſe, and Suffolk; Joſeph Prentis and Joſeph Jones, Eſqrs. to the diſtricts of Prince-Edward courthouſe, New-London, Waſhington courthouſe, and Lewiſburg in the county of Greenbrier, or Botetourt courthouſe; John Tyler and William Nelſon, jun. Eſqrs. to the diſtricts of Northumberland courthouſe, King and Queen courthouſe, Williamſburg and Accomack courthouſe; and Saint George Tucker and Spencer Roane, Eſqrs. to Staunton, Charlottſville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries diſtricts, at the ſucceeding terms thereof. Witneſs our hands and ſeals, this 16th day of November, 1792. Joſeph Prentis, (L. S.) Richard Parker, (L. S.) John Tyler, (L. S.) James Henry, (L. S.) Joſeph Jones, (L. S.) Spencer Roane, (L. S.) William Nelſon, jun. (L. S.)

A copy publiſhed by order of the judges,
Teſte, J. BROWN, C. G. C.

*By the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA:

## [L. S.] A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information that certain lawleſs and wicked perſons, of the weſtern frontier, in the ſtate of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and deſtroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, although in amity with the United States, and put to death ſeveral Indians of that nation; and whereas ſuch outrageous conduct, not only violates the rights of humanity, but alſo endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States, to purſue all legal means for the puniſhment of thoſe atrocious offenders: I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their reſpective ſtations, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours, to apprehend and bring thoſe offenders to juſtice. And I do moreover offer a reward of five hundred dollars, for each and every of them, who ſhall be ſo apprehended and brought to juſtice, and ſhall be proved to have aſſumed or exerciſed any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforeſaid, at the time of committing the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ſeventeenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to diſpoſe of the plantation whereon his late father Matthew Whitlocke, deceaſed, reſided at the time of his death—The tract contains about 330 or 40 acres, is pleaſantly ſituated on a branch of Beaver Dam creek, in the county of Hanover, and vicinity of Waſhington-Henry-Academy, about nine miles from the city of Richmond, and eleven from New-Caſtle and Pages'—the ſoil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and grain, and the improvements ſuch, as (at a trifling expence in repairing) might be made commodious for a large family—about three-fourths of the land is cleared and under good fences, the remaining fourth is well timbered with hickory, oak, and pine. A credit of three years for one half, and of ſix years for the balance of the conſideration money will be allowed the purchaſer, on his giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date—Poſſeſſion may be had next fall—For further information, apply to Mr. Nathaniel Whitlocke, of Lindſey's Level, Hanover, or to the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg.

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE.

January 1, 1793.

# GARDEN SEEDS
## *JUST IMPORTED.*

MINTON COLLINS moſt reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Virginia, that he has juſt received by the ſhips Bowman, and Grand Duke, from London, a freſh aſſortment of the following SEEDS and FLOWER ROOTS, which are now ſelling for ready money at his ſeed and flower ſtore, north ſide of the main-ſtreet oppoſite Mr. Wright Southgate's brick ſtore, viz.

RED and white clover ſeed,
Lucorn, and ryegraſs, do.
Rape and Canary, do.
Early frame, Charlton, Golden Hotſpur, marrow fat, and Spaniſh moratta peaſe,
Early York, ſugar-loaf, Batterſea, maclevia, large York and Scotch cabbage ſeed,
Cauliflower, brocuoli, do.
Green and white coſs lettuce, do.
Large Roman and cab. cabbage, do.
Spaniſh and white silver onions, do.
Large London leek ſeeds,
Salmon ſhort-top and turnip radiſh,
Round and prickley ſpinage,
Early Hanover, and ſummer turnips.

FLOWERS, &c.

Perſian Iris, ranunculus,
Red, white, and blue hyacinths,
Polianthus narciſſus,
Double white, do.
Tuberoſe and mixed tulips,
Lillies of the valley,
Bella-donna, do.
Mixed, blue, and yellow crocus,
Widow wall flower ſeed,
Auricula, double balſam, gerenium, Turkey violet, Charlotte pink, ſtock July flower,
And upwards of 100, other ſorts of flower ſeeds,
Moſs, rock, cinnamon, maidens bluſh, and other roſe buſhes,
With an aſſortment of white glaſs water bottles, to hold the flowers.

*** N. B. As Mr. Collins intends to confine himſelf entirely to the ſeed buſineſs (having a very particular friend in London, in that line, who will keep him conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of all ſorts) he hopes that, with his beſt endeavors to pleaſe his cuſtomers, will entitle him to a preference.

Richmond, January 7, 1793.

# TO BE SOLD,

*At William Cocke's tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the fifth day of February next, for ready money, purſuant to a deed of truſt from William Creaſy to William Cocke, to ſecure a debt which is due from the ſaid Creaſy, to Charles May of Buckingham,*

A TRACT of LAND lying on Brimmer Creek, in Fluvanna county, whereon the ſaid William Creaſy now lives, containing one hundred and eighty acres, be the ſame more or leſs; alſo three horſes, ſix head of Cattle, twelve hogs, three feather beds and furniture.

WILLIAM COCKE, *truſtee.*

January 21, 1793. (3w.)

*Worthy the attention of Undertakers!*

ON the 15th day of April next, (being the third Monday) will be let to the loweſt bidder, the erection of a STONE BRIDGE acroſs Shockoe-creek, in the city of Richmond. The bridge with its abutments, will be from 300 to 350 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth; the two ſide walls to be of large ſtone, laid dry and well daſhed with ſtrong mortar on the outſides; to average between 14 and 20 feet in height, and 4½ feet in thickneſs; with a parapet wall of ſtone or hard brick, on each ſide 3½ feet high; to average 18 inches in thickneſs, laid in ſtrong mortar, and to be capped with ſtone; In the center of the bridge an arch of 20 feet wide, and a proper height; the foundation of the arch with its abutments to be four feet below the ſurface of the earth, and laid on large timber properly ſecured; ſo as to prevent ſettling; all the interſtices between the walls to be filled in with proper earth, well puddled and ſufficiently graveled at the top: the foot way on each ſide to be raiſed above the common floor of the bridge, and laid about ſix feet in breadth, with ſmooth ſtone or hard brick; all of which will be more fully explained and perfectly underſtood by reference to a plan now in the poſſeſſion of one of the commiſſioners. (Doctor William Foushee) which may be ſeen at any time, and which will be produced on the aforeſaid day. This work will be let altogether, or in diviſions, as may be moſt agreeable to the bidders:—Bond with approved ſecurity will be required for the due and faithful execution thereof.—One third of the money will be paid down on entering into bond as aforeſaid, and the balance divided into two equal payments, at ſuch periods as may be agreed, on the day of letting. In the mean time the ſubſcribers will be ready to receive propoſals from any perſon for the whole or any part of the ſaid work, ſtating the price of the ſtone work per perch; the brick work per thouſand, the arch and its abutments; the earth per cubic yard; and the lime per buſhel: The materials requiſite, (lime excepted) may be ſaid to be almoſt all on the ſpot, ſtone in the greateſt abundance being very contiguous, and the earth and gravel to be furniſhed in a ſhort diſtance; as this work will amount to a conſiderable ſum of money, and the payment of one third in hand, a large proportion, we conſider it an object to undertakers of ability.

NAT. WILKINSON, THOS. PROSSER, WM. FOUSHEE. } *Commiſſioners for the county of Henrico.*
ROBT. MITCHELL, DAVID LAMBERT, JOHN HAGUE. } *Commiſſioners for the city of Richmond.*

*Richmond, Dec. 26, 1792.*

# RICHMOND LIBRARY.

A meeting of the Richmond Library company is requeſted at Mr. Clark's Tavern, on Friday the 18th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

THE DIRECTORS.

January 5, 1793.

# NOTICE,

ALL thoſe who purchaſed Negroes at my ſale on the firſt of February ninety-one, will be pleaſed to take notice, that their bonds are put into the hands of Mr. Richard Hanſon for collection, whom I have appointed my attorney, with full power to receive and give diſcharges for money received on account the above mentioned bonds. It is hoped all concerned will be punctual in their payments, as no indulgence can be given.

FRANCIS EPPES.

Cheſterfield, January 2, 1793.

# FOR SALE,

The Houſes and Lot now occupied by Mrs. Ghovre, and adjoining the houſe in which the Governor now lives. Terms may be known, by applying to

WILLIAM PARROT.

Richmond, January 7, 1793.

# FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN about 10th of laſt month, a BLACK HORSE, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 10 or 12 years old, with a blaze face, both hind feet white, a few white hairs on his withers, trots and gallops, hanging mane and ſwitch tail.

LEWIS PRICE.

Henrico county, January 7, 1793.

To be hired, at Mr. John Baugh's tavern, in Cheſterfield county, near Bermuda Hundred, on Friday the 18th January next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

ABOUT twenty likely SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN ARCHER, deceaſed, one of them a good carpenter, and a pair of good ſawyers; alſo will be ſold at the ſame time, ſtock of all kinds, a quantity of corn, fodder, &c. bond with approved ſecurity will be required by the

(1) EXECUTORS.

January 8, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BEALE, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe render their accounts, that they may be paid.

W. WISEHAM, W. RICHARDSON, } acting executors.

January 8, 1793.

The pariſh of Weſtover being vacant, a miniſter of the Epiſcopal church, that can come well introduced to the veſtry, will meet with a comfortable glebe and a liberal ſubſcription.

Charles City county, Dec. 26, 1792.

We do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that Mr. Richard S. Taylor, of King William county, is appointed an agent for Meſſrs. William Anderſon and Co. of London, and that he is duly authoriſed to grant accommodations to the correſpondents of that houſe.

(3w) NATHANIEL ANDERSON, and THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, January 7, 1793.

This is to give notice, to all thoſe that are indebted to John W. Price, deceaſed, to make immediate payments, as the ſtate of his affairs will not allow delays; and thoſe that have any demands, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, adjuſted according to law, to

PETER and LEWIS PRICE, Executors.

January 7, 1793.

# WANTED

A good Journeyman to the ſadlery and harneſs buſineſs—a perſon who can bring unexceptionable recommendation of honeſty, induſtry, and ſobriety—none need apply, who cannot produce thoſe teſtimonials, to whom genteel wages and immediate employment will be given. For further particulars, apply to the Printer.

Richmond, January 8, 1793.

LOST or MISLAID, two TOBACCO NOTES, inſpected at Johnſon's warehouſe, viz. No. 185—1396 groſs, 180 tare, 1216 nett—No. 186—1275 groſs, 179 tare, 1096 nett; in the name of William Price, and dated December 6, 1792.

WILLIAM PRICE.

January 2, 1793. (1)

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Edmondſon's in the county of Hanover, near Hanover town, a dark bay HORSE, about 4 feet 11 inches high, he is an excellent riding horſe, and has a large gray ſpot on his off ſhoulder, and alſo on the ſame ſide near the flank; he has a very large ſcar occaſioned by a cut of a broad axe, on the near buttock; branded C. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, or give ſuch intelligence, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS from me

THOMAS EDWARDS.

King William county, Jan. 6, 1793. (2w.)

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to draw inſtruments of writing, bills and anſwers in chancery, tranſcribe papers and ſtate accounts. He will alſo attend the rules in the offices of the Federal and Superior State courts, in this city, for ſuch profeſſional gentlemen as may honor him with their buſineſs.

Any application to him in perſon, or by letter, at his room on the cloſs ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Bowler's Tavern, will be ſtrictly attended to, upon the moſt moderate terms.

WILLIAM J. VEREKER.

Richmond, January 1, 1793

*Purſuant to a decree of the county court of Hanover, will be expoſed to ſale to the* higheſt bidder, *on twelve months credit, at the dwelling-houſe of the late James Coſby, deceaſed,*

SEVERAL NEGROES, Stocks of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, &c. plantation utenſils, HOUSEHOLD, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and all the perſonal eſtate of whatever kind it may conſiſt, belonging to the ſaid deceaſed. Bond and ſecurity will be required by the

(3w) COMMISSIONERS.

January 6, 1793.

# NOTICE,

That the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of Northfarnham Pariſh, Richmond county, is vacant, for which the Veſtry or Truſtees thereof wiſh to engage a MINISTER of exemplary character, and good morals. They promiſe to exert themſelves in procuring a competent ſalary. The glebe contains about two hundred acres of land, of a kindly ſoil, and a choice piece of meadow ground therein, a good and convenient parſonage-houſe of brick, &c. In the ſaid pariſh a Grammar School is much wanted, and might be agreeably conducted with conſiderable advantage to the Miniſter.

LE ROY PEACHEY, EPAPHRODITUS SYDNOR, } Churchwardens

Dec. 8, 1792

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, which if not taken up before the first of April, will be returned to the General Post-Office.

A.

JAQUELIN AMBLER, Esq. Mrs. Sally Atkinson, care of Richard Wheelan; Bishop Asbury, at Mr. Parrots', Richmond.

(B) James Barnett, Amherst; William Bryan, Oxford Iron-works, care of William Vannerson, Boyd and White 2. James Butland, Thomas Burke, John Brown, 3. Col. P. Barbour, William Bailey, P. Edward, William Booker, near Richmond; George Bible, Miss Polly Beal, M. Border, care of Col. Gamble; Lewis Burwell, Esq. Zachariah Brooke, Manchester; Messieurs Brown and company, Lynchburg; John Brown, Caroline.

(C) George Chandler, Richmond; Adam Craig, William Clarke, Col. George Cabell, Edward Carrington, Esq. 2. Capt. Bird Chamberlayne; Peter Pate, William Carter, Brick-layer; Mathew Cook, William Collins, Bowler Cocke, Lewis Cogein, Samuel Canady, John Cathrell, on board the Juba; Col. Pleasant Cox, near Wilkin's ferry; Richard Cary, Esq. Monsieur James Coleman, Richmond

(D) John Dixon, 4. William Du Val, Esq. 3. Mrs. Nancy Devute, Samuel Du Val, junr. Samuel and William Davis, Lynchburg; Francis Dillerd, Manchester; James Drummond, Manchester; George Dunlevy, Joseph DaHas, Virginia.

(E) John Edmondson, Charles City, 2. Mr. Ellyson, Chesterfield.

(F) Henry Flood, Buckingham; Samuel Finley, Hon. William Fleming.

(G) John T. Griffin, James Guthrie, care of Col. Mathews; William D. Gray, care of Mr. Crowley; Lewis Gunn, King-William county; Robert Graham, Shoemaker Todd-street, Richmond; Abraham Gregory, Col. John Garland, Henry Guy, Esq. 2. Col. William Griffin, Samuel Goldsmith, Richmond; Henry Gardner, Baker, Richmond.

(H) James Hamilton, care of Mr. Watson; Benjamin Hale, Franklin county; Doctor William Halyburton, New-Kent, 2. Benjamin Harris, board the brig Maria; Thomas Harris Powhatan; Robert Hoops, 3. Alexander Halson, John Hopton, care of Robert Gamble; Martin Hawkins, William Hodges, Campbell county; Henry and Joyce, Dr. Wil. Hale, care of Frederick Argyle; John Hopkins, Goochland.

(J) John W. Johnson, collector P. Hundred, 2. Captain James, C. Johnson, living with James Floyd; Ebenezer Jesup, Mary Johnson, care of R. Bowler; Thomas Johnson, Monsieur Fluney, Francis James, Joseph Jackson, professor Philosophy; Francis J. James.

(K) George King, John Koutzman, James Ker, Joseph Kay, Henry Kealy, Robert Kinchid, Buckingham; Kavanagh and Coltrite.

(L) Peter Leath, Capt. William Loring, John De Dwiet De Birrfey, David Leitch, care of Mrs. G. Youille; Polly Lukus, Joseph Lewis, Manchester.

(M) John Magu, care of Col. Winn; Andrew M'Guire, Jesse Mimms, 2. Moses and Joseph Myers, John M'Gibbon, care of William Alexander, Esq. 3. John M'Leroy, care of Thomas Ker, Scottsville; Thomas Molloy, care of Montgomery and Henry, 2. John M'Nab, Tailor, at Cool Spring; Dr. James Drew M'Caw, Dabney Miller, Crawly Maynard, Isaac Money, Thomas Meriwether, Louisa county; Joseph Mays, Samuel M'Craw, Esq. Alexander M'Cloy, Powhatan; John Miller, Joseph M'Lausine, John Markham, at Col. B Markham's Chesterfield.

(N) Capt. T. Newman, Col. Presly Neville, James Newell, Col. John Nash, P. Edward.

(P) P William Patton, care of W. Hay, 2. John Pronsan, Barter Hall, Roger Parmele, Mr. Pope, sen. W. Perkins, Col. W. Peachy, Richmond county, 2. Dr. Stephen Prentius, care of J. Roper; John C. Payne, Noah Prince, care of J. Harrison.

(Q) Thomas W. Quarles, Manchester. David Quinton, Fayetteville, North-Carolina. John Quin, care of Boyd & Ker.

(R) Mr. Randolph, Turkey-Island. Levy Reuben. Doct. Rouelle. Enoch Roberts, care of Moses Austin. Andrew Reid, clerk of Rockbridge, care of Col. Gamble. D Ragsdale, Esq; King William. William Rowan. Brett Randolph, jun. Prince Edward

(S) Noah Stoddard, 2. Miles Selden, 2. Wm. Summers. Thomas Shallcross, 2. Robert Scott, care of Mr. M'Kechnie. Mons. Stuart. Moses Sweney. Philip Slaughter. Jacob Stone. Samuel Smithson, Cary's brook. Wm. Smith, King-William. Alex. Slaughter.

(T) Peter Tinsley, clerk. Wm. Toler, Hanover. William Timberlake, 2. Mons. T. Tomson. Wm. Taylor. Mons. de Tubeuf, Russell county. Peterfield Trent. Prince Trasey. Robert Throckmorton.

(V) Patsey Vaughan. James Vaughan.

(W) George Webb, 2. Colin C. Wills. G. Williamson. Margaret Walsh. David Whitlock. Samuel White, Dickey Willson. Luke Walker. G. Wilkerson. Thomas Warren. Richard Watkins. John Winn. Doct. James Warren, Powhatan. Sith Ward, Chesterfield. John Walker, Esq; care of B. Harrison. J. W. West. R. Warren.

(Y) Mess. Yancey & co. I. Younghusband, 2. P. Younghusband.

A. DAVIS, P. M.

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*In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to satisfy a debt due from Charles Carter, Esq; will be sold for ready money only, on the 12th of May, being the first day of the District Court, at the tavern of Esme Smock, in the town of Dumfries,*

A TRACT of LAND in Stafford county, known by the name of WEST FARM, containing between six and eight hundred acres; distant about twelve miles from Falmouth, ten from Aquia, and eighteen from the town of Dumfries. The whole of this land is leased out; part on leases for lives, and part on leases for years. As it is presumed any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises, a farther description of this land is deemed unnecessary. RICHARD BRENT,
ALEX. HENDERSON,

Dumfries, 17th December, 1792. (3m)

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## NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Negro boy named JOHN, who is my property, after having been some time unlawfully out of my possession, has lately returned to me—and I am informed that a claim is set up to him; this is to give notice, that I shall claim and hold possession of him as my property.

EDMUND HAWKINS.

January 1[illegible] (3t)

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## BANK of ALEXANDRIA.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, is requested at the courthouse in this town, on the THIRD MONDAY of next month, at ten o'clock of the forenoon, in order to choose by ballot, nine Directors, according to law.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.
ROBERT T. HOOE.
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
JOSIAH WATSON.
RICHARD CONWAY.
WILLIAM HERBERT.
STEPHEN COOKE.
WILLIAM WILSON.
CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, December 7, 1792. (4)

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*To be* SOLD *or* RENTED,

## MARLBRO' IRON-WORKS,

SITUATE about 12 miles from the borough of Winchester, in the state of Virginia, and at the distance of 65 to 90 miles from several sea port towns on Potowmack and Rappahanock rivers, consisting, in part, of the following particular buildings, lands and appurtenances;—1st. A FURNACE, 26 feet square, and a proportionable height, with a casting house, pot-house, bellows-house, and ware-house of stone, and houses of wood, sufficient to contain a large quantity of coals—also, a variety of patterns, flasks and other necessaries for the furnace and casting business.—2d. A FORGE, built of stone, 60 feet by 50, supplied with water by an excellent stream, called Cedar-Creek. The forge has 2 hammers and 4 fires—both the furnace and forge fires are worked with cylinder bellows.—3d. A MERCHANT MILL, with a stone house, 34 by 44 feet, worked by a spring, which rises in less distance than half a mile from the wheel. This mill has two pair of stones, 3 bolting chests, and other necessaries, and is capable of being made to turn out a great quantity of both country and merchant work.—4th. A SAW-MILL, lately repaired, which, with the furnace, are worked with the same spring as the above-mentioned merchant-mill,—5th. A SMITH's SHOP, of stone, with two fires—also, a stone store-house, water-house, and liquor-house 45 by 20 feet, and a number of houses for the accommodation of workmen and their families.—6. A STONE MANSION HOUSE, two stories high, 40 by 20 feet, nearly adjacent to which is a new stone kitchen, washhouse, and three separate apartments, as eating-rooms, for workmen of different descriptions.—7th, A convenient COMPTING-HOUSE, store goods, &c. a lodging-room, and cellar.—8. A STONE STABLE, 50 feet long, 22 wide—also, several others, built of logs and frames.

N. B. The most distant of the above buildings are not more than 50 rods from each other, and the whole comprehended within ten acres of ground.

9th. The PLANTATION on which the above is erected contains about 300 acres of cleared limestone land, good in quality, under fence, has two orchards and three barns, a stone still-house with two stills, the one holding about 96, and the other about 160 gallons with tubs and other necessaries, a stone spring-house, erected at the great spring, 40 by 18 feet, an ice-house, bath-house, gardens, fish-pond, fountain-house, and a fountain at the door of the mansion-house, with other various conveniences not enumerated. In vicinity of said works there is wood sufficient for their lasting supply, the land being, in general, well clothed with timber, and, when cleared, is of choice quality for tillage and pasture: It hath also a proportion of meadow ground.—There is now about 1500 cords of wood cut, and a large quantity of provision on hand, and other stock providing at said works for the ensuing season. The ore wrought at said furnace is excelled in quality by none in America, either for castings or bar-iron, and is well known to make choice steel.

It is conceived unnecessary to enter much further into the description of this valuable, well connected and convenient situation, for making iron of the best quality and in the largest quantities, supposing those who incline to purchase will view the premises—nevertheless, it may not be improper to add, that the quantity of land, if sold to accommodate these works, may be from 7000 to 10,000 acres, as may suit the purchaser, on which are several plantations, adjoining, and more convenient than such large parcels of land in a thick settled country generally are, and that great quantities of castings and bar-iron have been, and no doubt will be, called for at these works, for the supply of an extensive thick settled and most healthy country, where provisions are to be had in great abundance, and at reasonable rates.

Those who are desirous of purchasing the above premises, on payment of one-third of the purchase money, may have a considerable credit for the remainder, provided satisfactory security be given therefor: Or, if leased, it is expected that approved security will be given for the performance of the contract. It is to be observed, that the above mentioned species of stock, in either agreement that may be made, waggons, horses, and various other kinds may be obtained,—also, several valuable workmen hired.

For further information respecting the premises, apply to the subscriber, at the said works.

ISAAC ZANE.

December 24th, 1791.

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*In additon to the above, I have amongst others, the following parcels of* LAND *for* SALE *or* RENT, *viz.*—

1st. MARLBRO' OLD FURNACE, with about 7900 acres of LAND, distant from 6 to 7 miles from the above works, and 13 miles from Winchester. The ore of said furnace make beautiful hollow ware, but the bar iron therefrom being brittle when cold is rather fit for the Bristol, Sheffield, and Birmingham manufactories, than American consumption, except for the rolling and slitting mills.—2dly, The BLOOMERY, and upwards of 2700 acres of LAND, in the county of Hampshire, and on the waters of Great Cacapehose; the said bloomery was built by Robert Rutherford, Esq; and is north-west of Winchester about 22 miles. Rafts of boards, and timber from a considerable distance above said bloomery is taken down said river to the Patowmac.—3dly, 1263 acres of LAND adjoining the Barrack lands through which the south branch road passes. This tract is from 4 to 6 miles from Winchester.—4thly. 1890 acres on Paddy's Gap Run. This land lies south-west from the above works 7 miles, and 19 from Winchester; there is part of this tract of excellent quality, but no improvement thereon. For terms apply as above. I. Z.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Watkins, in the lower end of Goochland, on the head waters of Dover creek, a brindled Bull, with no mark, nor no flesh mark perceiveable; supposed to be three years old. Appraised to forty-five shillings. Given under our hands as appraisers, the 18th day of Sept. 1792. JOSEPH WOODSON.
HENRY GRAY.

(8) [illegible] PERRUE.

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## TO BE SOLD,

*Either upon short or long credit, or very cheap for immediate payment, in which any kind of produce, or public security will be received at its highest value,—or exchanged, for property in or about any of the cities of New-York, Philadelphia or Richmond, or either of the towns of Norfolk or Petersburgh; or, for unimproved property in any of the not far back counties in Virginia,*

THAT beautiful, healthy, and well improved situation, near Osborne's in Chesterfield county, lately the residence of mr. Thomas Osborne, deceased. There is in the tract, between five and six hundred acres of land, well watered, and well timbered—an established mill-seat, on one of its streams, and the mill-works partly begun. Those inclined to purchase, or exchange, may apply on the premises, or to Messieurs Osbornes, merchants in Blandford. Dec. 10th, 1792.

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*To be SOLD, before the Eagle-Tavern, in Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next, to the highest bidder,*

## The fine Tract of LAND

lying on James river, in the lower end of Powhatan county, 28 miles from Richmond, known by the name of MAIDEN's ADVENTURE; containing by old patents about 1200 acres, about 500 of which, by estimation, are low ground of the first quality—£ 1000 of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in five annual payments, to carry interest from the date of the bonds. The legal title will be retained, or a mortgage of the premises required as a security for the purchase money. In the meantime the land will be sold by private contract, should an adequate offer be made. The title is indisputable, and the terms may be made known, by application to

PHILIP L. CRYMES,
Wm. NELSON,
BURWELL STARKE,
MAT. ANDERSON,
MANN PAGE,
ADDISON LEWIS,
} Executors of Warner Lewis

December 8, 1792.

*N. B.* Mr. Bennett Goode, who lives adjoining the land, will shew it.

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SENATE CHAMBER, December 19th, 1792.

THE sheriffs of the different counties, composing senatorial districts in class N° 4, to wit, Accomac and Northampton, Princess Ann, Norfolk and Nansemond; Amherst, Buckingham, Albermarle and Fluvanna; Bedford, Henry, Patrick, Campbell, Pittsylvania and Franklin; Elizabeth City, Warwick and York; and Westmoreland, Stafford and King George, are to take notice that an election is to be held at their respective elections in April next, for the choice of a senator to represent each of the said districts, of which they are to make return as the law directs.

(6w) H. BROOKE, c. s.

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AGREEABLE to a decree of the court of Hanover county, will be exposed to sale, at twelve months credit, on the plantation of the late James Cosby, deceased, on the 15th day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a number of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children; stock of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS; household FURNITURE, &c.—Bond with approved security will be required by

JOHN WINSTON,
WM. MINOR,
JOHN BROWN,
EDMOND BROWN,
} Comm'rs.

December 6, 1792.

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## Potowmac Company.

THE subscribers to the Potowmac Company, are hereby informed, that a further call of ten pounds sterling on each share, is required to be paid to William Hartshorne, treasurer for the Company, on or before the first day of March next.——The subscribers are reminded that the last call of eight pounds sterling due the 10th of October past, is expected to be paid immediately, with the interest due thereon.

By order of the Directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, Dec. 4. 1792. (tf)

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WHEREAS the copartnership of WARINGTON and KEENE, having on the 31st day of October last, terminated by mutual consent, and from that period become finally dissolved, as hath appeared in the public prints of this city, and as Thomas Keene means in a short time to depart from this state on a voyage to Great-Britain, it hath been agreed by the subscribers hereto, that James Warington shall take upon himself the collection of the copartnership debts of every denomination, and the final winding up the concerns thereof. All persons, therefore, who are by any means, or on any account indebted to the said copartnership of WARINGTON and KEENE, whether by bond, note, open account, or otherwise, are hereby to take notice, that they are to make their payments to James Warington only, or such persons as he may appoint for that purpose from the date hereof; and all persons having claims upon said copartnership, are to apply for the adjustment of their accounts and payment as above.

A true copy,
Witness, JAMES WARINGTON,
B. RAWLINGS. THOMAS KEENE.
January 1, 1793.

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STRAYED or stolen, from this city on Saturday the 11th instant, a BLACK HORSE and a BLACK MARE. The horse is a Chicasaw, about 5 feet high, 6 years old, shod all round, has a bob tail and hanging mane, branded on the left shoulder, resembling a C. The mare is rather higher than the horse, and about the same age, has a switch tail and hanging mane, and shod all round. As the above horses were missing on Sunday evening, it is probable they may have been rode off by some negroes living in the neighbourhood. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS reward to any person who will bring home the above horses to me, living near Shockoe-Warehouse. BALTAZER DORISH.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1792.

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A man well acquainted with the classicks, who wishes to engage as a Tutor in a private family, will meet with encouragement by applying to the Printer.

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THE ACADEMY at the Bowling-Green, will be opened on the 7th of this month, in which, as formerly, youth will be instructed in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, with the various branches of the Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy.

The greatest assiduity will be observed in directing the studies, and preserving the morals of the pupils, and the situation of the Bowling-Green, retired from those scenes that usually affect the characters of youth, will concur with the exertions of the tutors, in promoting those purposes for which the seminary was instituted.

January 1, 1793

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*At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, September 27, 1792.*

Thomas Newton, jun. and Martha his wife, Elizabeth Tucker, otherwise Elizabeth Faulkner, which Thomas, Martha, and Elizabeth, are joint devisees in the last will and testament of John Tucker, deceased, } Pl'ts.

AGAINST

Alexander Gray and Mary his wife, William Harvey and Frances his wife, William Pennock, and Anne his wife, Daniel Norton, and Caroline Henrietta his wife, James Taylor, jun. George Lee Turbeville, and Betty Taylor, his wife, Orrick Chilton, and Felicia his wife, William Curry Beale, and Anne his wife, John Bowdoin, and Courtney Bowdoin, infants under the age of twenty one years, by Preeson Bowdoin their guardian and Richard Henry Corbin, and Jane Corbin, infants, under the age of twenty one years, by Francis Corbin, their guardian, William Pennock and Joanna Tucker, and Thomas Applethwaite and others, executors, &c. of John Tucker, late of the Island of Barbadoes, deceased, } Def'ts.

THE defendants Alexander Gray, and Mary his wife, not having entered their appearance and giving security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Elizabeth River, in the county of Norfolk, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy) (8w)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

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*At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond September 28th, 1792.*

William Stanard, Edward Stevens, Richard Brooke, Robinson and Stewart, merchants and partners, and James Somerville, } Pl'ts

AGAINST

Gildarts, and Bufigney, of Liverpool, merchants and partners, and Robert Carter, Nominy Hall, esquire, } Defts.

THE defendant, Gildarts and Bufigney, not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of in the county of , on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A copy) (8w)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

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## GEORGE SPECHT,

*Boot and Shoe-maker, from Philadelphia, living a few doors below the market,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he is supplied with the best materials, and workmen from Philadelphia. Any gentlemen that would wish to favour him with their custom, may depend to be fitted, and their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. He has also an assortment of shoes and boots ready made.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1792. (4s)

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ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late William Anderson of Hanover county, whether on bonds, judgments or otherwise, are desired to make them known, with the nature of the demand, that provision may be made to discharge those of the greatest dignity first; should any creditor fail to make known his or her claim for six months, this advertisement will be plead in bar thereto, should occasion require it.

CICELEY ANDERSON, administrator of Wm. Anderson, dec.

Hanover, Dec. 12th, 1792.

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## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 10th instant, a negro man named PRINCE, about 20 years of age, a tall raw boned fellow, speaks fast and very indistinctly—He was traced to Shirley, where he left a canoe, and I have reason to suppose he intends to escape on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. JAMES WARDROP.

Appthill, July 24, 1792.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, in King & Queen county, near Todd's bridge, a dirk BAY MARE, two white feet, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 4 years old last spring, no brand perceivable, with a star and a snip. Appraised to eighteen pounds.

JOHN FLEET.

Dec. 28, 1792.

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PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.